

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1808.

No. 2218.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by ROBERT GRAY.

A few copies Brown's Dicti-
onary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, orna-
mented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound
and lettered.

July 27.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sun-
ay last, a Negro Boy named GABRIEL,
about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high
thick set, bow-legged and heavy countenance,
he walks stiff, which proceeds from having
the rheumatism in his ankles—had on & took
with him a pair of light mixed woolen vel-
vet, and one pair nankeen pantaloons, shirts
and handkerchiefs. THIRTY DOLLARS
will be given if taken in Alexandria, and
FORTY if taken out, and reasonable expen-
ses if brought home.

Tunis Craven.

Washington City, June 29.

All persons are forewarned from har-
boring him at their peril.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Eggs Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality;

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.

June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-3 Irish
Linens, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

Wanted Immediately,
A quantity of good clean FLAXSEED, for
cash, by

Daniel Macleod, Painter,
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

A Brick House for Sale or Rent.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M.
chols, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti-
culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays:
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Tum's a Tell-tale.

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER

TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,

ENTITLED,

THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a
Paper whose contents and principles
shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both
parties, presents to his friends and the libera
public in general, the following outlines of
his plan, hoping that they may be consonant
to feelings warm in the defence of liberty
and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the
discussion of political matters, destitute of
rancor on the one hand, or of overweening
partiality on the other. The Editor's selections
shall be made with care and attention,
never sacrificing for any purpose the real in-
terest of the community, or wandering from
the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will
sometimes be necessary, from a want of pol-
itical matter, that the columns of a paper
should be supplied with moral disquisitions,
practically useful and interesting, and instruc-
tive anecdotes from historic research. Nor
can this course be well objected to by those
whose feelings are alive to the cause of ge-
nue morality and religion. The Editor
calculates with confidence upon receiving
from those whose education and means of in-
formation will authorize it, a copious supply
of materials on these subjects. His paper
will be at all times open to receive the reflec-
tions of the man of science, or the deep re-
search of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touch-
ing Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures,
together with plans for the general
improvement in Canals, public Roads, and
the various discoveries in any branch of learn-
ing or the mechanic arts, will be particularly
sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate
parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors
to effect so desirable an object—and in the
town of Alexandria, where he is attached by
the strongest ties of nature, and of interest,
he will ever consider it as a primary object,
to destroy those seeds of dissension which
have had the tendency to retard the growth
and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to
the most superficial observer, that the minuti-
a of politics cause a difference of sentiment,
and not those general and universally admir-
ed maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious
Washington, together with his services, shall
ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose
on the minds of those who may favor him
with their patronage, that his mind has as-
sumed no stand on the important subject of
politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally
declares, that his sentiments are decid-
edly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtained
this paper will be printed, weekly, at 2 50
cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in ad-
vance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on
good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be of-
fered, after the commencement of the paper,
it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the neces-
sary materials, and contracted with a gentle-
man of abilities to assist in the execution of
the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be
immediately waited on for their patronage—
Subscription papers will also be left at the Cof-
fee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Al. Smith to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 13th day of July next, a piece of ground with the houses and other improvements appertaining thereto, lying on the south side of Duke-street & west side of Water-street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke-street forty feet, on Water-street ninety-one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.

James Keith, jun.

June 21.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW WORK

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGAUGRS.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasion-
ally illustrated by French and English
sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words
in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word ac-
cording to the most polite usage in
France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and
phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synomymes.

6. A dictionary of French homomymes.

7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar
proper and christian names, and of the
most remarkable places in the world.

8. The difficulties of the French language
alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poetry.

10. The chief English idioms.

11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best
writers, and particularly from the Dictionaires
of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Ca-
neau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambard,
Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of
teaching language to man, applied to the
French language.* &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary
of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two
handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a
beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for
the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ro-
naldson. This type, although small, is, by
its neatness and elegance, extremely grati-
ful to the eyes. The work will issue from
the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have
already been so eminently distinguished by
the greatest accuracy and taste in their
profession, and a thorough knowledge of
the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes
in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be
paid on the delivery of the whole work. By
gentlemen, however, wishing to have the
first volume before the second, it may be
received upon paying the full amount of
the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.

GRAY.

May 28.

JOHN G. LADD,

Has for Sale,

30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osa-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetting and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 lbs of black Pepper of the best qua-
lity, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits:

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Sper-
maceti and Tallow Candies, Cheese, &c &c.

April 7.

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter

casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar-
rels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,
in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A

SHORTE TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING

AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-
FACTURES:

Tending to shew that by a due encourage-
ment of these essential interests, the na-
tion will be rendered more respec-
table abroad and more pros-
perous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The Improvements in Sheep at Ar-
lington,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the
plans proposed of extending this valuable
race of animals, for the benefit of the
country at large;

BY GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.

At Arlington House, in the District of Co-
lumbia.

AT a time when the energies of the na-
tion seem awakened to the state of our so-
vereign and domestic concerns, we conceive
that the important interests of Agriculture
and Manufactures should meet with a con-
siderable share of the

French Partizans.

The force and fraud by which France has subverted the republican governments, as well as the thrones of the world, have not discouraged her partizans from attempting to extend her influence among us. Many half-dormant passions and unseen but impelling principles, give force and too much success to their efforts. Some cannot divest themselves of attachment to the French nation, for causes which have arisen out of the common exertions of the revolutionary war. These persons are generally such whose personal pride has been excited by the events in which they had a share; or the flattering intercourse with French characters of distinction, which they may have enjoyed; or whose weak intellects have been warped by the splendid and captivating incidents, which have enthralled their judgments and blinded them, in a manner to prevent their perceiving and giving full force to the great change in the views, policy and proceedings of the present French rulers, which have supervened. Another description of the blind adherents of France, is composed of those, whose heads, being warmed by the professions of the leaders of the French revolution, have so far plunged themselves into the vortex of its interests, and in consequence, acted such a part upon the public political stage of their own country, as to suffer false pride to prevent them from acknowledging their error and retracing their steps. But the most intolerable encouragement which French influence receives among us, because it is of still later and also of a foreign growth, at the same time that it gives a scope and activity to the other principles of the same tendency, which otherwise would wear out apace, is the leaven infused into the mass, by those who have conceived real or supposed causes of offence against Great Britain, as the enemy of France. I wish not to make any general reflections, including any class of foreigners, by a national characteristic; but the troubled affairs of the British empire have sent amongst us too many malcontents, who, not satisfied to enjoy equal privileges and advantages among us, and in silence to retain their disgust or give vent to it in their own circles, have made it the instrument of propagating dangerous doctrines against the welfare and repose of their adopted country.

From partizans thus produced, and thus supported, a cloud of prejudices in favor of France, has arisen, to overshadow us, and we have been brought to the verge of ruin—Co-operating with the head of our executive, whose manners and very fashion of language, have been conspicuously imitated, as far as he was capable, from the agreeable and polished standard of France, all the good fortune that Providence has vouchsafed to us, was necessary to preserve us so long from the evils of too nearly approaching her, and too far repelling her rival. By these agencies have we been incessantly driven towards a comet in the sublunar system, which unites with itself, and consumes every thing that falls within a certain distance of its attraction. A state of open warfare causelessly waged, a disregard of ancient treaties, and the most pointed insults to our national independence, were not sufficient, when added to the existing stock of danger and other provocations, to reconcile the party now in power to the adoption of defensive and precautionary measures by their predecessors. Every salutary endeavor to negotiate away the asperities of the enemy, were counteracted and frustrated; and the public defensive armament was denied as unnecessary, as intended for the ladder to a nefarious usurpation, or the access to a wanton, enervating and unnecessary coalition, for foreign objects, with Great Britain. Such were the force and frequency of these attacks upon the then administration, wise, prosperous and measured as were their plans, that their wisdom and good intentions did not save them from prostration before their enemies at home. France was again taken into favor, received every profuse token of reconciliation, touched the tribute of our millions, was offered more, was propitiated by a morose and unfeeling behaviour to her enemy; and what has been the consequence? Not reciprocal good will and acts of national friendship; but a profligate renunciation of treaty, a general seizure of our property, and an arrogant denial to us, of the essential privileges of independence, by declaring war for us.

Have the shameless endeavors of her agents ended at this point? By no means. They have countenance from too high a source to be discouraged. Though we are suffering the utmost pangs of a national wound from her, we are not to be redressed. Her sturdy partizans have never been wanting in upholding her in her wrongs. Of the letter of Champagny, which we published yesterday, Duane, one of the most favored priests of the administration, declared, "in this letter of Champagny, we see nothing but LIBERALITY & FRIENDSHIP." After the unsuccessful attempt to recall France to justice by an un-

propitious repetition of dispatches, advices were received on Monday last, that nothing could be done; that she adhered to her text of disposing of us, not according to our wishes, but her will; and that the property and persons of our citizens were consequently in imminent danger. The Whig of our city, published on the same day the following passage:

"Another London paper states, that to the application of general Armstrong, the following reply was made by the French minister: 'In the present situation of affairs, no terms of compromise could be listened to; that the American government was already in full possession of the unalterable determination of France, who would not permit a neutral state; [WHICH IS ALL VERY FAIR, AND PERFECTLY JUST—for WE are as much interested in the present question as France] that the French minister further observed, that unless the American ports should be closed against Great Britain, until a maritime peace could be obtained, France and America must be considered at war with each other.'

Next day the same paper, after throwing out some doubt of the correctness of the London advices, thus expresses itself:

"But, taking the British rumors for truth, is there any thing that ought to alarm us? I say, no! Our most worthy and enlightened patriots have long foreseen the necessity of our soon espousing the side of justice in the present contest; then God forbid that Bonaparte should receive a hair's breadth from his present position. The injustice of England justifies every species of retaliation. Proud, indeed, ought we to be, if her continued aggressions, &c."

Can it be possible that all we have gained by a bloody, protracted and expensive war for our independence, is of so little value? All the patriots who achieved it, are not yet swept away by age. Let us not disgrace them by rejecting their boon before their eyes. Let us make, at least, some decent's struggle, before we suffer the gift to be wrested at once from us and from them. It is, nevertheless, says the Whig, "very fair, and perfectly just," for France to dictate to us; as if we were the negro colony of St. Domingo. I beg their pardons—this comparison would degrade even them. Bonaparte, with his fleet and his 20,000 men was not permitted, in the year 1802, to rob them of their independence. His myrmidons perished, and "no arms were dragg'd in the conflict." Shall we, then, manifest a more reproachful tameness to his requisition?

But says the Whig, "God forbid, that Bonaparte should receive a hair's breadth from his present position!" Is this the language of a friend or an open enemy? Are these the dutiful accents addressed to his country, by a citizen even by adoption? I know not that Mr. Levine is a citizen; but until I read this language, I confess, that his vehement interposition in our political discussions led me to presume he must be. For the credit of our country, I do not think either the propriety, or the prudence of this language, can be approved by many. Those who pant for a war with England, would not wish to seem to center upon it by foreign compulsion.

Mr. Pechin asks the question, which are the plaus in this city, that have been endeavoring to promote the influence of the French? We think we have given him to day an instance of such a plaus, and pointed out the very columns, as he desires. Had we room and time to enlarge, we could give the Whig a companion or two; ornate, it is true, with more gloss & tinsel and changeable stuff, but we have preferred to exhibit a plain, blunt Hibernian, who scorns disguise or subterfuge.

From the Philadelphia Register.

THAT a system, in its consequences, destructive of the Commercial and Agricultural Prosperity of the United States, has been deliberately formed, and is steadily pursued, no impartial man, who has attentively contemplated the proceedings of the present administration, can either doubt or deny. There is not a measure of the government, in its foreign relations, which does not justify the belief—and here are many execrable acts afflicting our citizens, in their internal concerns, which establish it to conviction.

Was it possible, under any other than such a plan of policy to have imposed a permanent embargo? Or is it credible that an administration, notorious for its timidity, would have dared to invade not only the personal privileges of the citizen; but the sovereignties of the states, unless a determination had been taken, at every hazard, to carry this destructive measure into complete effect?

It may not be for us, at present, to assign all the motives of such conduct—but,

in common with every citizen, we possess the right, and it shall not be relinquished, to expose its errors, and to warn the country against its ruinous effects.

Every man who has noticed the defect of the national defences, during the present administration, is qualified to pronounce on the virtue and patriotism of our rulers—And every man, who carefully examines what they have substituted for our military resources, will make an accurate estimate of both their courage and capacity.

"To abandon the ocean," as Mr. Jefferson says we ought to do, may be no unpleasant idea for a man who has become qualmish on "the tempestuous seas of liberty," and who desires to enjoy the savings of eight year's salary, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars in a "dignified retirement," far from care and danger—but such is not the situation of many much better men, who, either as farmers, merchants, mechanics, or seamen, pursuing an honest industry, have no other means of maintaining numerous families, but the earnings of those professions, to which they have been regularly bred, and in the fair exercise of which they had every reason to expect the laws and arms of their country would have continued to them both encouragement and protection.

That a Chinese system of policy might suit the tobacco planter—and that Messrs. Jefferson, Madison, & Co. would with pleasure assume the rank of Mandarins; while their commercial favorites were exclusively appointed Hong merchants, is very possible—but that the farmer, whose products must seek a foreign market—and that every other class of the community, now maintained by foreign commerce, would consent to sink into slaves of the soil, or coolies, and navigators of junks and river craft, cannot, even under the present general degradation of our country, be either admitted or believed.

That such a scheme of policy, however, is seriously contemplated, no man will dispute who peruses with attention the following article, extracted from the National Intelligencer of June 27, and which bears strong internal evidence of Mr. Jefferson's pen—it is of a nature to excite the alarm and consternation of every freeman, whose mind is not fashioned to the degrading and destructive change. And thanks to the Heaven-inspired sense of our rights, sealed with the blood of patriots, far different from those heroes of the "Piper jewel," Messrs. Jefferson and Madison, our country is not prepared to receive the mandate of any individual as the rule of her conduct, nor his sophisiticated reasonings as the pledge of her prosperity, or the guarantee of her independence.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

"The period is probably not distant, when we shall be enabled to form some judgment of the effect produced on the disposition of foreign governments by the embargo. It is manifest, from the intelligence received from England that hitherto it has been considered in that country as likely to be but of fugitive duration. Having themselves frequently resorted to similar measures from motives totally different from those which produced it in this country, they have superficially given it both as to its nature and duration a like character with their ordinary embargos. They do not appear at all to have realized the probability of its protection to an equal period with their own orders. The rise of congress, with the passage of the enforcing supplementary acts, and the vesting in the president the power to remove it, will alone present a measure to their friends in its true colors. Congress rose on the 26th of April, and information of this event may be expected to have reached England about the 1st of June. Allowing a fortnight for deliberation, and six weeks for a passage across the ocean, we may calculate upon obtaining some interesting information about the beginning of August.

"Will this information be such as we wish? Will it restore the amicable relation of the United States with foreign powers?

We confess that we are not sanguine on this point. We have hopes that it may be so; but our disappointment will not be excessive, if a different effect shall be produced.

"That the ultimate sense of the British nation, provided we do not shrink from the duties imposed upon us, will overturn the prevailing system, and will do us justice, we entertain no doubt; but it is absolutely impossible to decide when this will take place. Such is the extreme pressure of the enemies of Britain upon her, so singular and unprecedented is her situation, and so unwilling have all her previous arrangements been to producing the benefits

calculated from them, that we ought not to be surprised at the excitement of a spirit of desperate insurrection in that country, a spirit resolved on trying a completely new plan, and on stretching a girdle to its utmost extent. Who knows, says the advocate of this system, what may turn up? Despair may throw the die, but for one way crown it with victory. There is good reason to believe, from recent advices from England, that the orders are there rather popular. Experience only will remove this delusion.

"The West India planters, the enemies of American institutions, and the merchants generally, who are jealous of our commercial rivalry, are probably prepared to make great sacrifices before they will consent to abandon their forlorn hope, and to retrace the rash steps they have induced their government to take. And such is the vast opulence of the merchants of England, that there can be no doubt of their ability to make great sacrifices; these can be as little doubt of the insensibility of avarice and power to the consequent wide-spread calamities of the lower orders of society. Exclusively consulting their own interests, it will be only when the distresses of the lower classes shall materially injure them, that they will relax.

"Under this uncertainty with regard to the future, we are rejoiced to perceive our fellow citizens generally throughout the union, pursuing a course of conduct, which will equally promote their solid interests, whether our foreign relations become more troubled, or shall be restored to their usual tranquility. It is certain that if we are PERMANENTLY DEPRIVED of that commerce which can alone enable us to part with our surplus products in a foreign market, we must find a succedaneum in manufactures and internal improvement, and it is equally clear, that even in the return of an undisturbed trade, this progress in the cultivation of our internal resources would, notwithstanding, be of vast benefit."

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, July 4.

Latest from Europe.

The ship Cornplanter, Gilles, on her passage from London for Philadelphia, ran on shore on Monday last near Montauk Point, Long Island, where she lay fifteen hours, but was got off by the assistance of several whale boats, and has proceeded to Philadelphia.

Eight of her passengers reached N. York on Saturday afternoon; and one of them has favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with the London Courier of May 11th, from which the subjoined extract are copied.

We learn verbally from the passengers, that the Cornplanter left Gravesend on the 3rd May, Deal on the 13th, passed Sicily on the 18th, and saw a ship which was supposed to be the Osage from Falmouth for New York, so that she may be hourly expected. They understood that our affairs with Great Britain were not in the most favorable train of adjustment; and that the Cornplanter had dispatches from Mr. Pinkney for the government. The British orders in council were still in operation, and not likely to be rescinded.

The Cornplanter has a cargo of dry goods, and the following passengers:—Messrs. Richardson, Lawrence, E. and J. Gibson, Savage, Morton, Compton, d'Alvad, captain Moore, Mrs. Partridge, and two children. The first four gentlemen have proceeded in the vessel to Philadelphia. Left at London, ship Glory of Philadelphia, June 27th, spoke a ship from Boston.

From the London Courier of May 11th.

LONDON, May 10.

The Renommee frigate is arrived with dispatches from admiral Purvis, whom she left about a fortnight since. It is said that the news she brings confirms the report of the combined Toulon and Rochefort squadrons having got safely back to Toulon. The Spartan frigate, captain Breton saw ten sail of the enemy's ships on the 8th ult. off Sardinia steering down the Mediterranean.

The expedition sailed from Yarmouth yesterday morning, with a fair wind for the northward. It was a grand spectacle. The naval force consists of 9 sail of the line, 5 frigates, 6 sloops, and 15 gun brigs, with upwards of 200 sail of transports with troops, 80 of which have horses on board. Several gun boats accompany the expedition; they are made upon a new construction; they draw only two feet water, and carry a long 18 pounder, and a caronade. It is conjectured that they are to cover the landing of the troops.

The conferences between Mr. Secretary Monroe and Mr. Pinckney have for the present terminated; and this day Mr. Monroe sets out on his return to America with the result. Much discussion is understood to have arisen upon the subject of the right of searching merchant ships; and it is scarcely necessary to observe, that the interests of Great Britain have not been compromised by any concession of ours in this important point.

On the 7th instant an American vessel arrived in Guernsey, which left Rochefort the night of the 30th ultimo, in consequence of a private but positive communication, that an order had been received at the custom-house, to embargo all American vessels at Charante and the other French ports, and which would be carried into effect the following morning.

Late last night a Portuguese officer arrived at South Audley street, with the long expected and joyful intelligence of the safe arrival of the Prince Regent of Portugal at Bahia, on the 25th January; and after remaining there about a month, had sailed for the Rio de Janeiro. His royal highness made several excursions into the surrounding country, and was present at a great hunting party at Cachoeira, about 15 leagues from Bahia. The concourse of people from the interior was incredible, and his royal highness, with his usual affability, gave audience to every one.

It appears that the Prince Regent was separated in a gale of wind from the rest of the squadron, and it was not until the night of the 15th that she was joined by the said lord of war.

The remaining persons of the royal family, had arrived at the Rio de Janeiro, with the rest of the Portuguese and British men of war, a few of which had entered Pernambuco in distress.

Price of stocks this day 12 o'clock—3 per cent, consols for May 68½; for money 58.

May 11. Some details have just been received from Spain, which are highly interesting, and which strongly mark the national feelings.

At Madrid in the Plaza Maya, 4000 French troops were collected, with artillery mounted, and every other manifestation of hostile designs against the inhabitants. It is stated, that this force was successfully resisted by the populace, and that all ranks of persons united in publicly proclaiming their indignation at the conduct of these intruders. When Murat expostulated with the people, he observed, that his countrymen appeared not to injure, but to protect the Spanish people as friends; he was told that weapons of war were not necessary for the intercourse of friendship, and that the valor of the Spanish people was equal to their own protection.

In another place a large body of French troops are said to have been disarmed and deprived of their cannon; the people declaring that, if they came as friends they did not want cannon, and if as foes, it was proper for the Spaniards not to suffer them to have any.

A volunteer of Arragon is reported to have been affronted by three of the Mamelukes, two of whom he killed and wounded the other, but was at length killed himself.

A man had been tried according to the short ceremonials of martial law, for a robbery, and had been found guilty. He was to undergo military execution; the regiment was drawn up which was to inflict the punishment, and before he reached the ranks he was rescued by the populace, who conducted him to the commander in chief, and loudly demanded his liberation and pardon. Murat thought fit to condescend to the wishes of the citizens, and the man was conveyed away amidst loud acclamations.

The entry of the new King to Bayonne had excited an almost general dissatisfaction, which was loudly expressed in the different places through which he passed. It is said that in one of his proclamations issued on his journey, he declared that but for the best assurances his Royal person would be safe, he would not have acquiesced in the invitation to go to Bayonne; and that in the course of four or five days he shall, with the assistance of his good brother and ally, settle the affairs of Spain to the content and joy of his subjects.

This Proclamation, which shewed that Bonaparte was to interfere in the affairs of the country, did not by any means tend to quiet the people, and on the next day, 19th April, another was published, the people having assembled in crowds round the new King's residence at Vitoria. The Duke de l'Infanado addressed them, and at last persuaded them to retire; though not without expressions of much dissatisfaction. The new King, it is added, means to repre-

sent to Bonaparte the antipathy which the people have to the French troops and to press their immediate recall.

Meantime Catalonia has offered to raise and maintain 160,000 men, for the support of the new king, and Andalusia 50,000. The Castiles have not imitated the examples of these two provinces, and in Newcastle the public opinion does not seem favorable to the new monarch. It is feared that Spain will be convulsed by the partisans of the deposed king, and the new king, for every one sees that the abdication of the former was a measure of compulsion, not of choice. Indeed, it is reported that he has himself protested against it, and is gone to Bayonne, to interest Bonaparte in his favor. Bonaparte, the usurper himself of the crown, of one branch of the Bourbons, will thus have a legitimate sovereign belonging to another branch of the Bourbons, pleading against his son for having usurped his crown and dignity!

But it is impossible not to fear and feel that these disturbances may be detrimental rather than beneficial to Spain, and that Bonaparte may take advantage of them, to fix his yoke more firmly upon his neck.—That he will assist her in rendering herself independent of France it were absurd to suppose—that he will withdraw his troops because they are hated by the Spaniards, it were impossible to believe.—Partial successes indeed the Spaniards may have had against isolated bodies of French troops: but irregular and undisciplined valor can effect but little against them, when their force is united and concentrated.—We wait with anxiety for the full development of Bonaparte's plans and intentions.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

An Earthquake is said to have been felt in Boston and at Portland on Sunday morning the 26th ult. It is reported that at Portland the shock was considerably severe.

The latest accounts from Jamaica per the Jefferson, represent the island as not suffering greatly by the embargo: flour was \$24, and a considerable stock on hand, and an expectation of additional supplies from Quebec.—The governor had assured the commissioners that a supply for the troops might be expected from England.

WASHINGTON, Department of State,

July 2, 1808,

Merchants and others wishing to send letters to Europe, are informed that a vessel, under the orders of the government, will sail from this city on the 16th of this month, which will deliver, in France and England, all such letters as may be respectively consigned to those countries or to others through the same.

The postage on the letters must be paid to this place.

July 5.

TREMENDOUS TORNADO.

NEWBURYPORT, June 29.

Last night we experienced one of the most violent hurricanes remembered by the oldest inhabitants. The afternoon was uncommonly warm, thermometer up to 95 in the shade, and the air confined; between 6 and 7 the clouds gathered thick, with excessive thunder and lightning, about 40 minutes past, 7 a violent wind set in from N accompanied with torrents of rain and for about 25 minutes the horizon exhibited a spectacle tremendously awful and undescribable: thunder, lightning, hail, rain and wind, carried all before it.

We have not been able to learn but a comparatively trifling part of the great damage that must have been sustained even in the neighborhood, as our paper was at press before it came on: many trees were blown down, glass broken, fences demolished, &c. We learn that Capt. Sam. Coffin's still house was unroofed, a barn of Deacon Farpham's blown down; the north part of this office was unroofed, the shipping at the wharves parted their fasts and were driven before the tempest, &c. We are sorry to state that several boats were out which we fear must have severely felt it.

P. S. Both Light houses were blown down five barns were blown down at Salisbury old town; the old Meeting house late Mr. Noble's at the plains; and almost totally demolished an orchard of 100 trees, over the river. (Salisbury.)

From City St. Domingo.

Captain Turner, from St. Domingo, furnishes a file of the "Bulletin Official" of that city to the 28th May. We find that General Ferrand had been taking measures to guard against the evils of a scarcity, in that colony, should our embargo be continued for any great length of time. By an Ordonnance of the 21st May, he has directed a diminution of the consumption of bread, from flour, and put in activity measures to ensure an abundant harvest of the natural product of the colony. The price of flour had been fixed at 23 dollars per barrel, and bread at 16 ounces for a shilling. No more than 240 barrels of flour were to be delivered from the

public stores for the public service in the month of June; 210 in July; the quantity to be reduced monthly in the same proportion. To preserve the specie in the island, the general had directed bills to be drawn on the consul general of France in the United States, to meet the exigencies of government.

(Boston Sentinel.)

MONTREAL, June 20.

We understand that on Monday evening and Tuesday morning last, a fracas took place at the provincial line on lake Champlain. The circumstances which happened were on account of a large raft, which the American custom house officers had embargoed, and meant to prevent going to the Quebec market; the citizens, however adjacent to the place where the raft was taken, embodied, and in defiance of the whole force which could be collected on the occasion, brought her to this side of the line. In this transaction considerable powder and balls are said to have been expended on both sides, but no bloodshed. A small cabin erected on the raft was perforated in 40 different places, by the balls of the militia from the custom house.

We learn by a gentleman from lake Ontario that a person there in the employ of the custom-house officer, was lately shot dead, when on the watch of those attempting to run property into the province.—The coroner's inquest was accidental death.

To the Editor of the North American.

SIR,

The following HENBECASYLLABIC ODE, not more distinguished for the pure and graceful Latinity of its style, than the delicacy and beauty of the conceptions, was addressed to Mrs. WARREN, the MSS. BRUNTON, by Francis Wrenham, the supposed author of the Pursuit of Love. It speaks more than violence could in her praise; and will be read, I think, with fond regret by every admirer of that accomplished actress, who, alas! is now no more.

C.

AD BRUNTONAM,

E. GRANTA EXITURAM.

NOSTRI præsidium et decus theatri;
O tu, Melpomenes sexorioris
Certe filia! tuum decero formam
Donavit Cytherea; quam Minerva
Duxit per dubia vias juvenæ,
Per plausus populi periculosos;
Nec lapsam—precor, O nec in futuram
Lapsuram. Satis at Camœna dignus
Quæ te comminemor modis? Acerbos
Seu proferre MONIMIAE dolores,
Frater cum vetitos (nefas!) ruebat
In fratribus thalamos, parumque casto
Vexabat pede; sive JULIETÆ
Luctantes odio paterno amores
Maris: te sequuntur HORROR,
Arrectusque comes PAVOR. Vicissim
In fletum populus jubetur ire,
Et suspiria personant theatrum.

Mox divinorū enitescīs, altrix
Altoris vigil et parens parentis.
At non Græcia sola vindicavit
Paternæ columnæ decusque vita
Natam; restat item patri Britanno
Et par EUPHRASIÆ puella, quamque
Ad scenam pietas tulit paternam.

O BRUNTONA, cito exitura virgo,
Et visu dito subtrahenda nostro,
Breves felicitæ, dolorque longus!
Gressum siste parumper a te; tequæ
Virtutesque tuas lyra sopsandas
Tradit Granta suis vicissim alumnis.

TRANSLATION.

MAID of unboastful charms, whom white

rob'd truth,

Right onward guiding thro' the maze of youth,
Forbade the Cierre, PRAISE, to 'wic thy soul,
And dash'd to earth th' intoxicating bowl:
Thee meek-eyed PIRTY, eloquently fair,
Clasp'd to her bosom with a mother's care;
And as she lov'd thy kindred form to trace,
The slow smile wander'd o'er her pallid face.
For never yet did mortal voice impart
Tones, more congenial to the sadden'd heart;
Whether, to rouse the sympathetic glow,
Thou pourrest lone MONIMIA's tale of woe;
Or haply cloathest with funereal vest

The bridal loves that wept in JULIET'S
breast,
O'er our chill limbs the thrilling Terrors
creep,
Th' entranced Passions their still vigils
keep;
While the deep sighs, responsive to the song,
Sound through the silence of the trembling
throng.

But purer raptures lightend from thy face,
And spread o'er all thy form an holier grace;
When from the daughter's breasts the father
drew
The life he gave, and mix'd the big tear's
dew.

Nor was it thine th' heroic strain to roll,
With mimic feelings, foreign from the soul;

Bright in thy parent's eye we mark'd the
tear;
Methought he said, " Though art no actress
here!
A semblance of thyself, the Grecian dame,
And BRUNTON and EUPHRASIA still the
same!"

O, soon to seek the city's busier scene,
Pause thee awhile, though chaste-eyed maid
serene,
Till Granta's sons, from all her sacred bow'r,
With grateful hand shall weave Pierian
flow'r,
To twine a fragrant chaplet round thy brow,
Enchanting ministress of virtuous woe!

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN, with
her first child Terms cash. She will not
be sold out of the neighborhood.

Esquire of the Printer.

July 7.

Potomac Company.

THE Stockholders in the Potomac Company are hereby notified, that an annual meeting of the said Company will be held, according to law, at Gadsby's tavern, in Alexandria, on MONDAY, the first day of August next, when the proceedings of the Board of Directors, with a sketch of the Treasurer's receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be submitted to their consideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton,

TREASURER.

George-Town, July 4.

1808.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

On THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1808,
Will be presented a celebrated COMEDY, in two
acts, (never acted here.)

CALLED TOWN & COUNTRY;

OR
Which is Best.

Written by MORETON, author of a Cure for
the Heart Ache, &c. &c.)

C.

Plastic,	Mr. Cone,
Trot,	Mr. Bray,
Cosey,	Mr. Jefferson,
Glenroy senior,	Mr. Cross,
Reuben Glenroy,	Mr. Wood,
Captain Glenroy,	Mr. Charnock,
Armstrong,	Mr. Miller,
Dwight,	Mr. Briers,
Ross,	Mr. Wilmot,
Williams,	Mr. Seymour,
Evans,	Mast. Harris,
Robin,	Mr. Bliss,
Hawbuck,	
The hon. Mrs. Glenroy,	Mrs. Wood,
Rosalie Summers,	Mrs. Jefferson,
Mrs. Trot,	Mrs. Seymour,
Mrs. Moreen,	Mrs. Francis,
Taffline, (with a song)	Miss Hunt,

To which will be added, a Comic Opera, in three
acts, called

NO SONG NO SUPPER;

OR,

The Lawyer in the Sack.

Frederick,	Mr. Jacobs,
Crop,	Mr. Cross,
Endless,	Mr. Wilmot,
Robin,	Mr. Jefferson,
William,	Mr. Briers,
Servant to Endless,	Mast. Harris,
Sailors,	Messrs. Seymour, Miller, &c.

Dorothy,	Mrs. Seymour.
Louisa,	Mrs. Francis.
Margareta,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Nelly,	Miss Hunt.

On Saturday, a new Comedy (never per-
formed here) called The School for Arogance,
with The Agreeable Surprize.

* * The doors to be opened at six, and the
performance to commence precisely at a quarter
past seven o'clock.

†† Admittance—Box, One Dollar—Pit,
Seventy-Five Cents—Gallery, Fifty Cents.

†† Box Tickets to be had at the Bar of Gads-
by's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Ad-
vertiser.

SHOES

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadel-
phia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy,
from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of
S H O E S.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.

Cotton in bales.

Drangt Porter in bbls.

One pipe Madeira wine.

Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6

Printing in its various branches
neatly executed at this office.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, on Queen-street,
All the Personal Estate of James Carolin, deceased, consisting of one chest of
Carpenters' Tools, Books, Wearing Apparel, and a Silver Watch.

Hugh Carolin,

Adm'r. of James Carolin, deceased.

July 5.

St

For Sale,

An elegant COACHEE, with Patent Curtains. It will serve either as a summer or a winter carriage—also, Plated Harness for two horses. The carriage was built in Philadelphia, is in excellent order and has been very little used.

Likewise, a pair of handsome HORSES.—To be seen at the next stable to the Washington tavern, in Pitt-street.

July 6.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.

2000 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual.

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

FOR SALE,

My SEAT in King George county. It lies on the head of one of the branches of Machodock creek, between four and five miles below King George court house, and on the main road leading from Fredericksburg to Mattox Bridge. The situation is healthy, affords fine water, embraces the great advantages of proximity to the court house of the county, church, mills, tobacco inspections, navigations, fish, fowl, oysters, &c. enjoys respectable neighbors and genteel society; and from its situation, being on the Rappahannock, thereby commanding the benefit of both these rivers, is particularly well suited to the business of any gentleman of profession. Wherefore it will be sold either with as much land as will afford a competent support of wood and water, with the improvements alone, or with between four and five hundred acres, as shall be most convenient to the purchaser; and possession can be had on the first day of January next. This land lies level, generally; possesses an abundance of materials for fencing, some timber for building and occasional repairs, a plentiful stock of fire wood, and is of the usual soil in this neighborhood that does not lie immediately on the margin of the broad water courses.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house of convenient size, perfectly new, built of the best materials, handsomely finished with a fine cellar to it, and a variety of other accommodations for a genteel family—a store house with a counting room to it, and a fine cellar to the whole of that building also—a barn, comprising stable and granary—a good house with other accommodations for an overseer, and customary houses of other descriptions—to which are annexed a well laid out productive garden handsomely paled in, a good yard, some valuable wheat and grass lots, and orchards of a variety of selected fruits of the most approved kinds; and all well enclosed.

Also, another Tract of Land, in Culpepper county, containing about two hundred acres, mostly in wood, and unimproved.

In the event of the sales of the foregoing Lands, I will dispose of some valuable Negroes my Plantation utensils, some Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hogs, Horses, &c. Among the latter are a ~~do~~ of good Saddle Horses that match well for a Carriage, some excellent Work Horses, and a thoroughbred Stud Horse only seven years old in April last. He is an excellent Foal getter, and from his size, blood, and figure, is justly entitled to be ranked among the first class of Horses in this country. The whole of this property, excepting my negroes, which I shall dispose of in my neighborhood for their own accommodation, will be sold under a small reserve that will be required in money, or at short dates, at private bargain, either on easy payments in the purchasers own paper, if satisfactorily secured, for approved bonds well endorsed, property in Alexandria or its vicinity, or suitable merchandise.

The premises can be reviewed and terms made known by application to G. CHAPIN, Esqr. cashier of the Bank of Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing in King George county.

R. W. Ashton.

Virginia, King George county,
June, 24th (95) 1808.

law

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, June term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That Hugh Carolin, administrator of James Carolin, deceased, do insert the following advertisement twice in each week for 4 weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Teste,

ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of James Carolin, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June, 1808.

Hugh Carolin, Adm'r.
of James Carolin.

June 22.

law

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)

NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince Street

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near Messrs. Marsteller and Young's wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brocket.

June 1.

law

Washington Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company are hereby notified that the second instalment of ten dollars on each share is called for by the Directors and must be paid on or before the 15th day of August next, agreeably to the Act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potowmack, within the District of Columbia,"

By order of the Directors,

Daniel Carrol, of Dud'n

President.

June 21

law

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Andrew Parks to the subscriber for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to William A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, state of Virginia, containing 88 acres—Also another Tract adjoining the above mentioned, containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-four perches.

Henry S. Turner.

June 6.

law

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 3 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potowmack, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14.

law

The American Artillerist's Companion,

OR ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

law

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Alexandria,

July 1, 1808.

A.

Lucy Addison, John W. Ashton, Eliza Angdon, E. A. Allen, William Allen, John Arnott.

B.

Wm. Bladen, Phillip Boss, John Ball, jun. John Ball, sen. Robert Ball, Wm. Brown, Robert Benson, Miss Allen Beck, 2. Capt. Jeremiah Berry, Paul Busti, S. B. Bidgood, William Birch, F. N. W. Burton, Eleanor Bussell, Dennis Bridges, George M. Braston, Wm. Barker.

C.

John Clark, captain Thomas Cross, Whiting Cooke, Joseph Crandell, Mrs. Ann Copin, Overton Carr, Wm. Carlisle, Samuel Craig, Miles Carey, James Curch, Samuel Culner

D.

Edmund Denney, Thomas Diggs, John Darne, jun. Geo. Deneale, Captain James Drummond, 2; Simon Dennison, Thomas Davenport, Thos. Darne, sen. Robert Drummond, Milly Dixon, Edward Dulin, John Darnes.

E.

John C. Ehlers, Thomas Edistanner, Samuel Elwell, 2; Joseph Everett, Capt. Wm. Emmons.

F.

McCarty Fitzhugh, Mrs. Mary Fendall, 3; Augustus Jackson, Joseph Fulmore.

G.

Allen Gunnell, 2; Luke Gomery.

H.

Francis Harmersly, Capt. Daniel Hunt, 3; Hutton & Hampton, James Hayes, Monsieur Hebeard, Sarah D. Hunter, Ranyon Harris, James Head, Kitty Hughes, Thomas Hutchins, Lancelott J. Hamilton.

J.

Archibald Jackson, Wm. Johnston, John Jefferson.

K.

Loftus Keating, Isaac Knap.

L.

General Henry Lee, 4. Captain Frederick Lee, Theodorick Lee, Ludwell Lee, William Lightfoot, Richard Lorton, Joseph Lewis.

M.

Randolph Mott, John E. Mandle, Captain R. McKenzie, 2. Robert Miller, Robert Matthews, John McHenry, Robert Morris.

N.

Horace Newton.

P.

John H. Payton, M. Pintard, Captain A. M. Potter, Wm. Pilling, John Pittman, 2.

R.

John H. Rawlins, Nancy Redman, Giles Rigrarole, Christopher P. Ryan, 2, Bennett Raly, 2, John Ready, jun. James Rice, Geo. Richards.

S.

John C. Scott, Richard Simpson, Capt. Curtis Searl, 2, Turpin Smith, Samuel Summers, George Summers, 2, Lewis Summers, John Summers, C. Soley, Richard Stephen, S. Scott, 2. John Smith, A. B. Sherrington, Wm. Spencer, Thomas Snow, Capt. E. Sturgis, Wm. Shepherd, Mary Smith, Capt. John Stacey, Fred Stiers.

T.

Gerrard Topkin & Co. Arad Thompson, Capt. I. Trefether, Elizabeth Tattpaugh.

V.

Capt. Joshua Veal.

W.

Capt. Woodhouse, Dr. I. Wilson, James Waugh, 2, Mr. Wallach, Edward Willing, Hor. Warthen, Aaron Wilson, 2. Timothy Winn, Elizabeth Webster Thomas White.

Y.

N. Young.

George W. Craik.

July 1

law

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

o R,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and League O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brackenridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87 cents.

March

To whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application will be made for Duplicate Certificates of seven shares in the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company, the originals of which have been either lost or mislaid, viz. Numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 19—in the manner prescribed by the resolutions of the said Company.

John Potts.

July 2.

law

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hysen,
Young Hysen,
Hysen-Skin, and
Souchong

TEAS,
particularly selec-
ted for
family use.

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Buscellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

WINE &

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use